Weekly National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1854.

The subscription price of this paper for a year is THREE DOLLARS, payable in advance.

For the long Sessions of Congress, (averaging eight months,) the price will be Two Dollars; for the short Sessions ONE Dollars per copy.

A reduction of 20 per cent. (one-fifth of the full charge) will be made to any one who shall order and pay for, at one time, five copies of the Weekly paper; and a like reduction of 25 per cent. (or one-fourth of the full charge) to any one who will order and pay for, at one time, the control of the full charge) to any one who will order and pay for, at one time, ten

ats being kept for this paper, it will not be forwarded to any one unless paid for in advance, nor sent any longer than the time for which it is so paid.

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1854.

After our reply to the Union on Saturday respecting the Philadelphia election, we feel it to be a matter of conscience to soften, by any crumb of comfort that falls in our way, the effect of that terrific bouleversement on our neighbor. We stated that the result at Philadelphia was a Whig victory; the Register of that city-a neutral paper, we believe-says it was only a Democratic defeat. We subjoin the statement of the Register in its own words:

"The victory of the opponents of the Administration is complete and overwhelming. It is not a Whig victory, nor is it claimed as such by the Whigs themselves. It is a Democratic defeat. And for several thousands of the adverse majority, if not the whole of it, the Administration may thank Nebraska. Will they now learn wisdom? We fear not. Though thou bray a fool in a mortar with a pestle, yet will not his folly depart from him."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Governor Baker, in his inaugural address, says nothing directly of the Nebraska bill, but commends the course of the President generally, as having justified the high confidence reposed in him, and as entitling him to the continued cordial support of an

"intelligent and patriotic people."

The following is a copy of the anti-Nebraska resolutions which have been introduced into the House of Representatives, and are to undergo discussion prior to the election of United States Senators:

Resolved, That the State of New Hampshire re-affirms the principles promulgated by her House of Representatives in 1850: "the people are bound by no compact, expressed or implied, to suffer the introduction of slavery into territory now free, and that they are unalterably opposed to the erection of any territory without its prohibition by positive law."

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was in violation of those principles: was unprecessary.

was in violation of those principles; was unnecessary, impolitic; a breach of faith with the North, dangerous, and wrong.

Resolved, That the course of Geo. W. Morrison and

Geo. W. Kittredge, a portion of our delegation in Congress, in resisting such repeal, receives the hearty and united approval of the people of New Hampshire.

Resolved, That the course of Harry Hibbard, Moses Norris, and Jared W. Williams, the other members of our

delegation, in voting for such repeal, was in opposition to the wishes of the people of the State, treacherous to freedom and the great cause of equality and human rights, JOHN S. WELLS and HARRY HIBBARD are named

as the Administration candidates for Senators, but they have not yet been formally nominated. The Democrats proposed to assign the election for Tuesday next, but on the motion of a Whig the time was extended to Friday by six majority.

The Democrats of Arkansas have nominated A. B. GREENWOOD and ALBERT RUST as their candidates for Representatives in the next Congress, to be voted for in August next.

INDICTMENT OF FOREIGN CONSULS.—The San Francisco Transcript of the 16th May says:

"The Grand Jury empanelled in the United States District Court have returned a true bill of indictment against the Consul of France, PATRICK DILLON, for violation of the neutrality laws in enlisting men in the army of Mexi-co. The bill is similar in specification and detail to that found against Louis DEL VALLE, the Mexican Consul, with the exception that only two persons, the names of whom are given, form the party alleged to have been enlisted. This is an interesting addenda to the Challenge affair, promising a full and complete atonement for the recent and remarkable 'anti-witness' peculiarities of Monsieur Dillon, together with developments which it is expected will occasion considerable embarrassment to certain parties who have not yet figured in the matter, and who at this time are particularly partial to obscurity. The necessary papers for the arrest of Monsieur Dillon were issued yesterday evening."

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK .- A letter dated at Lima on the 11th of May says:

"On the 1st instant a most shocking accident occurred on this coast. A large armed ship, belonging to the Peruvian navy, called the Mcroadio, had been sent to a small port some three leagues north of Callac to bring un troops. The some three leagues north of Callao to bring up troops. The steamer Semac was sent with orders to tow the Mercadio back to Callao. The tow-lines broke, and the ship drifted against a rock, where she bilged, and, swinging clear, sank, carrying down with her 820 men, 731 of whom perished, the captain and most of the officers among

A CHINESE NEWSPAPER .- We received by the last mail from California the first number of a newspaper published at San Francisco, and printed in Chinese characters. Its title, we understand, rendered into English, is the Gold Hill News. We literally cannot tell its head from its tail, its top from its bottom, or whether it be in verse or prose, although to our obscure vision it looks a good deal like the former. The friend who sends us this strange-looking piece of typography says, waggishly : "On perusing it you will find a vast deal of matter entirely original, [no doubt,] besides the latest news from the Celestial Empire. It is published, as you will perceive, weekly, and I think you will find it to be a very valuable exchange paper, as you may depend it has nothing copied from other journals." It is very certain that no other peal. He was ready for the fight, and he cared not by journal will copy from it.

THE PAN-HANDLE RAILROAD. -This road, the right of THE PAN-HANDLE RAILROAD.—This road, the right of cident occurred at Maysville, (Ky.) on the 5th instant, way for which has been more than once asked and refused by the upsetting of a hack, filled with persons returning by the Legislature of Virginia, has been made, independent of permission from the Legislature. The last Wellsburg Herald says:

"The rails are now down for the entire length of the

EMIGRANTS FOR THE WEST,-The Chicago correspondent of the New York Evening Post, in a letter dated June 5th, states that a few days previous "a company of six hundred Ohio emigrants started for Nebraska. There is gold medals ordered by Congress for Generals Taylor and considerable of a tide setting that way from this quarter. Most of the parties now going out are preliminary surveying parties, but they will be followed by an unprecedented flow of emigration as soon as there can be any titles secured to the lands."

Last week seven hundred Germans passed through Cincinnati for Oregon, and seven hundred and thirty for Nebraska. Minnesota is filling up with unparalleled rapidity. The roads leading to it through Iowa and Wisconsin, it is said, are literally crowded with teams and stock be-

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. | SURRENDER OF THE CALIFORNIA FREEBOOTERS.

FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE OF MAY 16. The steamship Southerner arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, bringing San Diego dates to the 11th instant and Los Angeles to the 12th.

Among the passengers are Mr. Wm. Walker and th few expeditionists who, through thick and thin, have adhered to his fortunes. They are in custody of the United States authorities, and some of the most conspicuus will be brought before the Commissioner this morning for preliminary examination.

On the 16th of April Walker and his party, which consisted of thirty-five men, started from the Colorado at Howard's Point. On the 12th they arrived at La Calantura, or Warner's ranch, where they ascertained that the defence had been recommenced by Melendrez, and that Lieut. Carroll and John Fatten had been taken prisoners and executed as such.

On the 7th of May, as the fillibusters neared the State line, they were met by a detachment of United States troops. As they crossed the line they surrendered themselves to Capt. H. S. Burton and Lieut. J. McKinstry, under whose charge they were brought to this city as prisoners, for violating the United States neutrality laws.

AGREEMENT.

The undersigned, representing respectively the Government of the United States and the (so-called) "Republic

of Sonora," have agreed as follows:

Col. William Walker (President of the Republic of Soncra) and party agree to surrender themselves to the United States as prisoners, to abide an investigation of their alleged violation of the act of 1812, in reference to the neutrality of the United States, on the following con-

litions, to wit:

Major J. McKinstry and Capt. H. S. Burton, of the army of the United States, agree to provision and quarter Col. Walker and command at San Diego until the arrival of a steamer, when they shall be furnished with transportation to San Francisco, upon condition of reporting hemselves (under the direction of Capt. Burton) to Major Gen. J. E. Wool, United States army, at San Francisco s prisoners on their parole of honor

At anchor off Lunto, California, May 8, 1854.

J. McKinstry, Brevet Major U. S. Army. H. R. BURTON, Capt. U. S. Army. WM. WALKER, Pres't Republic of Sonora

[Whilst in Lower California thirteen of the party were silled, (two of them having been shot by order of Walker,) three died, and one was lost in the desert. I

HAWAII, (SANDWICH ISLANDS.)

For the financial years 1842 and 1843 the revenues his kingdom were \$48,842. During the years 1850 and 1851 they reached \$315,735. In 1853 the revenue was \$326,000. The adoption of the Maine Liquor Law is in agitation in Hawaii, but the Minister of Foreign Relations opposes it as detrimental to the finances of the kingdom. During the year 1858 one hundred and nineteen foreigners were naturalized, fifty-three being Americans; and in the same period 12,011 acres of public lands were sold for \$15,065. There are 423 public free schools taught in the Hawaiian tongue by native teachers, 344 being Protestant schools and 79 Catholic. In these schools 12,205 children are taught. The natives are anxious to learn the English language, and those who do not will soon be strangers on their own soil. 14,689 gallons of liquor were drank during the year, and the con victions for crime were 3.173, of which number 1.059 were for drunkenness. 1,954 marriages were licensed during the year. The statistics of the births and deaths or the last three years compare thus:

Births. Deaths. Decrease. 1851.....2,424 1852......1,850 6,792 2,822 3,368 972

The Legislature met on the 8th of April, the King open ing the session with a speech in which he recommends the passage of laws to render vaccination compulsory throughout the islands, and the establishment of a permanent board of Health. He also recommends the establishment of a mint, savings bank, a loan for the improvement of the harbor of Honolulu, and the organiza tion of a permanent military force.

A number of petitions against the annexation of th Sandwich Islands to the United States had been presented to the House of Representatives, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. That committee on the 20th reported as follows:

"The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was reerred several petitions from Hawaii, Nihau, and Oahu relative to the annexation of these islands to the United States, beg leave to make the following report:

"That they have examined the above petitions, and find that the matters therein prayed for do not come within the scope of the duties of this House as prescribed by the Constitution; that it is a subject belonging exclusively to the treaty-making power, the King and his Privy Council, and that this House can take no action in the premises until it is submitted to them by the King, should he deem

such course wise and proper.
"That we have the fullest confidence that his Majest will take such action in the matter as he shall deem for the best interests of the nation, and this House will co-operate with his Majesty in any action he may take in the premises to the fullest extent of their power under

mend that all petitions on the subject be referred to his Majesty the King, and that the committee be discharged rom the further consideration of the subject.'

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN MAINE. The "Morrill" Democrats of Maine held a Convention

at Portland on Wednesday. C. G. TALBOT, of Farmington, presided. Resolutions were passed lamenting the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and pledging efforts to restore it; declaring that all compromises had now ceased to be obligatory; and tendering thanks to members of Con ress who resisted to the last the Nebraska bill. Anson P. Morrill was by acclamation nominated as a caudi date for Governor. He was present and made a speech He denounced the Nebraska bill, and said that, although the Legislature had before its passage almost unanimous ly voted against it, he had no doubt that all the old line Democrats would be whipped into the support of the mea sure within three months. Mr. Morrill declared that those who supported him would uphold a man inflexibly opposed to the Nebraska bill and determined upon its rewhose side he was fighting.

from a funeral. A little child, one and a half years old, was fatally injured, and died the next morning. The mother of the child was dangerously injured, one man much bruised and otherwise burt, whilst the rest es Pan-Handle railroad in Virginia, extending from the Ohio river to the Pennsylvania line, and the locomotive daily traverses it without let or hinderance. On the Pennsylvania portion operations are in a state of forwardness." more disastrous if the horses had not stopped when the carriage was overturned and shattered. Suit will be in-stituted against the owners of the hack, and heavy amages no doubt recovered.

> The New York papers announce the death of Mr. Chas C. WRIGHT, the well known medalist, who executed the Scott and the celebrated medal for Mr. Clay. He had no superior in his profession in this country, and was in private life a most amiable and excellent man.

were appraised at \$206, and on which he had an insur-ance of \$4,000. The punishment is imprisonment in the penitentiary for life.

SPANISH VIEWS.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE OF JUNE 7.

The Diario de la Marina of the 24th of May devotes over four columns to an elaborate examination of the charges of outrage, injustice, and iniquity preferred by the Washington Union and other journals against the Spanish Government in its relations to the United States. That our readers may comprehend the view taken of the question by the official journal of the Cuban authorities, we shall succinctly epitomize the article in the Diario, confining ourselves to a rapid condensation of its statements and

The Diario commences the array of grievances with the case of the seizure of the American vessels Susan Loud and Georgiana, which, it says, was fully justified, and is an illustration of the impartiality of Cuban justice and of the benevolence of the Queen, since liberty and pardon were granted to those who had rendered themselves amenable to a penal sentence, convicted as they were of an anable to a penal sentence, convicted as they were of an anable to a penal sentence, convicted as they were of an anable to a penal sentence, convicted as they were of an anable to a penal sentence, convicted as they were of an anable to a penal sentence, convicted as they were of an anable to a penal sentence, convicted as they were of an anable to a penal sentence, convicted as they were of an anable to a penal sentence, convicted as they were of an anable to a penal sentence, convicted as they were of an anable to a penal sentence, convicted as they were of an anable to a penal sentence of the accurage of the accuracy of the subject of slavery have ceased to be obligatory as such, and we hold ourselves at full liberty hereafter to agitate for their modification or repeal, as the circumstance of the country shall from time to time demand. unsuccessful attempt at invasion.

fused to hoist their flag when summoned to do so, and

that this refusal was intended to provoke a difficulty. The expulsion of the Crescent City from Havana on the 3d October, 1853, and the prohibition by the authorities to send her mails ashore, is treated by the Diario as fol-

"The Crescent City sought to impose laws on our port, wished to assume the position of a foreign fortress within a Spanish port, wished to exercise the right of introducing conspirators into the country to insult our authorities to their face, after having defamed them in New York. It was necessary to make her understand that in the port of Havana Spanish laws and authorities alone prevailed, and that he who failed to respect them could not be admitted into our territory. But who does not know that the obstinacy of the attempt of the supercargo supplied a new cause of difficulties, and brought about another wished-for bone of contention,' (palo deseado?")

The case of the detention of the Ohio in March, 1852 during three days, in Havana, is treated as an absurd complaint; it being a universally acknowledged precept of municipal law that useful and necessary sanitary laws may be maintained, though they may create individual

The boarding of the schooner Manchester by a Spanish vessel of war, and her detention for twenty-four hours, is treated by the Diarie as a lawful act. The schooner was found among the small islands of the coast, having deviated from her route without apparent motive. The Spanish cruisers were on the look-out for clandestine expeditions at the time, and boarded her. The Diario adds that the Union ought not to complain of this, since the Manchester had got aground and was relieved and taken into port without any charge for salvage having been made.

The next charge is that in February, 1853, and subse quently, the mail sacks of the United States were broken open by the authorities of Cuba. This, says the Diario, was done in consequence of the immense number of seditious papers, tending to subvert the Government, with which the mail bags were filled. It argues that the act was justified by existing laws, which interdict the admission of such documents, and that while the law stands on enforcing its execution.

The seventh accusation is the arrest, during the month

The other outrages referred to by the Union are the arrest in 1850-'51 of two American citizens, and the expulsion of two more in 1853. The Diario declares that

H. Mali, Esq., the president of the company, sailed for tical invasion." the third was exp the printing of incendiary proclamations, and the fourth was banished at the request of his own father, whose family had been disgraced and ruined by his dis conduct. The Diario implies that these four individuals though claimed as citizens of the United States, were

subjects of the Queen of Spain.

The case of the Black Warrior closes the catalogue of complaints. This, contends the Diario, is purely a case of enforcement of the revenue and port laws, and is so viewed by European journals, and by the moderate por-tion of the press of the United States itself.

In the note addressed by Mr. Souls to the Spanish Government he mentions a number of causes of complaint not referred to by the Union, and on the other hand omits all notice of nine of those stated by that journal, alluding only to three of the latter. The Diario undertakes to exthe barque Juliet was fired upon by the fortress of Tarifa, and that the Government of Spain offered explanations but did not make reparation. These explanations must have been satisfactory, according to the Diario, since from ly relations. Another is the disapprobation expressed by the Spanish Government of the remission by the authorities of the island of certain articles of consumption is consequence of the hurricane in 1844. The damage to American commerce is estimated at two hundred dollars, which the Diario considers a somewhat insufficient motive

for plunging two nations into war.

A third source of complaint stated by Mr. Soule is that of the heirs of Alexander Asang and of a captain of a vessel named Goofral, who were ruined by the compul-sory payment of certain duties. The Diario does not pro-fess to know the merits of these cases, but offsets them fess to know the merits of these cases, but offsets them by that of the captain of the Spanish brigantine San Jose, who, being dismasted near Baltimore by a storm on the of those who live in other parts, and for the credit of the good old Cape, I wish to say that the only persons who took part leting made to pay more than a thousand dollars by way of salvage. The court reduced the demand to \$48, but deputy, Daniel Basset, and a 'root and arb' doctor. The sacondemned Captain Longa to new alternative the court reduced the demand to \$48, but deputy, Daniel Basset, and a 'root and arb' doctor. The sacondemned Captain Longa to new alternative th condemned Captain Longa to pay altogether the sum of \$484 80-100, viz. \$350 as a bonus to the pilots, \$48 fer pilot dues, and \$45.90 as costs of court.

Sagua La Grande in 1850, and that of a shot fired at the Black Warrior in March, 1853, are dismissed by the Diario with the remark that it is not aware whether any

laims have been based upon these occurrences.

The case of the vessel North Carolina figures largely in Mr. Soule's note. The Diario's account of this affair is, that the North Carolina was wrecked in November, 1850 at Guanico, on the southern coast of Puerto Rico, and the orew were taken to Mayagues, and lodged in the barracks of the infantry during the judicial investigation of the affair. They were detained longer than was necessary by the Marine Assessor, who resided at the capital of the island. An American war frigate, learning the facts, made preparations for fight, but was deterred by the warlike attitude of the people of the island. The Captain of the Port was superceded. The Diario says that that officer might have been guilty of neglect, but not of an outrage.

The last complaint urged by Mr. Souls against the Spanish Government is its refusal to allow American vessels to enter its ports on the footing of foreign vessels The Diario is not aware of the motives of that Govern may be a legitimate subject of friendly negotiation cannot be regarded as an outrage.

The Diario terminates its long review by avowing its stonishment that the Black Warrior affair should be reastonishment that the Black Warrior affair should be regarded as an outrage, when, according to the Union, the American Republic had patiently tolerated for years at least twenty-two insults and offences. It extols the justice of Spain, condemns the conduct of the fillibustering spirits of the United States, but acknowledges that there are many amongst us who are honorable and worthy citizens, illustrious orators, and profound statesmen.

More RIOTING IN BROOKLYN .- We learn through the Telegraph that the Sabbath exercises of street preaching were continued at Brooklyn yesterday, with their usual rictous accompaniments. The "Angel Gabriel" and other fanatics held forth. During the disturbances that ensued pistols were discharged by some of the ricters and several persons were wounded. THE MAINE DEMOCRACY ON NEBRASKA.

ion held at Portland on the 7th instant, express the held at Portland on the /tn instant, war of the "Morrill" Democrats of Maine on the General Orders, Adjutant General's Office,

assolved. That we deeply lament the atrogation of the Ilseonri Compromise in the passage of the Kansas Ne-ralka bill, and we hereby pledge ourselves so to exer-ise the right of suffrage as shall most speedily and effec-

ly result in its restoration. ar to enact such laws as the ordinance of '87 is not false and groundless, but at variance with the known of the framers of the Constitution, as well as with re practice of the Government for more than half fications.

The firing upon the Falcon in August, 1851, and on the American schooner Lamartine, in February of the same year, are next investigated. The Diario admits that had these been really outrages they would have called for reparation, but contends that these vessels repeatedly reasel no resistance to the execution of existing laws. under any pretext, be converted into an instrument for the extension of slavery.

Resolved, That we are willing that the South should have every right they can fairly claim under the Consti-tution; but when they demand that slavery shall be in-stalled above freedom, and insist upon falsifying the De-moratic creed, abrogating the acknowledged principles of the Constitution and reversing the settled principles of the Government, for the sole purpose of extending the area of slavery, so as to establish and perpetuate its supremacy, we should be false to the principles of freedom

reader, we should be false to the principles of freedom if we did not meet it with determined opposition.

Resolved, That we tender our hearty thanks to all the members of Congress who resisted to the last the passage of the iniquitous Nebraska bill, and especially to those of

EXPLOSION OF PARKER VEIN COAL COMPANY.

PROM THE BALTIMORP SUV We noticed on Saturday, in the monetary article of the Sun, the virtual explosion of this company, in New York, in consequence of an over issue of stock. Its coal

lands, &c., it will be recollected, are situated in the Maryland Allegany region. We have since learned that a lew reform ticket of Directors has been chosen, and that they purpose instituting a thorough investigation into the whole affair. The New York Journal of Commerce says:

- This was originally a Boston company, but, its progress not being satisfactory, a new company was formed here, the Boston owners putting in, as we understand, bers taking an equal amount of stock at \$40 per share— pir value \$100. Thus the company possessed the origi-nal property and a working capital of \$200,000. We believe it was about this date that the Boston proprietors

sold out their stock to eager purchasers resident here.
"On investigation the new owners found that the whole sffair was a 'take in,' the mines owned by the company not being worth the working. Some who caught the first faint glimmer of the truth, before it was fully revealed, sold out, say at 78, or all the way down to 43. The rest somewhere about \$300 per acre, if we remember right-We think this new purchase goes by the name of the Caledonia mine. They also procured authority from the Legislature of Maryland to extend their capital two mil-

lions of dollars, thus making it three millions. The additional stock they sold, say from \$20 all the way down to \$9. Within a few days it has been suspected that there were over-issues of stock, and on Thursday legal injuncof May of the same year, of three American sailors on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade. This the Diario admits and justifies, adding that the sailors were released upon establishing their innocence, and that the United States would have acted similarly had the case ty for this under an amendment to their charter. They are generally accused of having exceeded even this

pulsion of two more in 1000. The Diario declares that the first two were strongly suspected of fillibusterism at Europe, quite unexpectedly, on the 3d instant. The name a period when the country was threatened with a "pira- of the stock has been stricken from the list of stocks by

assigned three or four days ago, before the was served. But this is not necessarily the end of the story to innocent shareholders. A court of equity, we imagine, will interpose and thoroughly probe and upset the irregular and alleged fraudulent proceedings of the concern, not only in the over-issue of stock, but the subdivision and division, by secret conveyance, of the steamships and landed property of the company. The account may be a fearful one to the immediate parties engaged in the affair, and a losing one to those who have taken on trust their conveyances of property and based thereon new companies, coal or steam; but it would seem to be proper that it should be gone into under the solemn sanction of

courts, either here er in Maryland."

The New York Express says: "We understand that an assignment of the property and effects of the Parker Vein Company was made for the benefit of creditors two or three days previous to the ininnetion having been served. The assignment will of committee in the board made an informal report, in which t was stated that, on application to the treasurer of the Parker Company as to its condition, they could not learn any thing definite or satisfactory; thereupon it was or-dered that the committee be empowered to employ coun-sel if necessary, and to procure a list of stockholders. The affairs of the company create considerable stir in

CAPE COD VINDICATED .- A Cape Cod correspondent of the Boston Atlas writes as follows:

"The Post of Wednesday contains a series of resolution endorsing the Nebraska bill, said to have been adopted by a meeting of the Barnstable Democracy. For the information of those who live in other parts, and for the credit of the good the was fired by the same disinterested parties. Possibly there might have been one or two boys present, for no decent man, not an office-holder, would have been willing to be seen in such company. We know of but one man on Cape Cod who is not a Government officer who favors that abominable law. Is this the way public opinion is manufactured on this sub-

APPOINTMENTS FOR THE NEW TERRITORIES .- It is being said around the Washington hotels that the President has before him upwards of three hundred applications Kansas, and more "documents" coming. There are plicants for each office; thus making the chances equal to the drawing of a small prize in a Perham Gift Lottery. Those especially interested are expecting the ap-pointments to be made some time this week.—Star.

The Rev. H. LEE has just been elected Protestant Epispal Bishop of Iowa. MACAULAY has been unanimously elected president of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, in place of the Wilson.

The cities of Cleveland and Ohio city are annexed, and now form the city of Cleveland. The commissioners on an-nexation appointed by the two cities unanimously ratified

There arrived at Quebec this year, up to the 21st of May, 13,646 passengers, which is an increase of 7,655 over the corresponding period last year. The Concordia (La.) Intelligencer says: "We are pained to learn of the prevalence of the Asiatic cholera on several plantations on the Black and Tensas rivers, not twenty miles from us. We hope the scourge may not

ecome general among us." Grasshoppers have appeared in swarms at Cumber-land, (Md.) and are doing a vast amount of damage to

The balloon with which Mr. Wise ascended from the Crystal Palace on Friday last alighted the same day in Eastford, Connecticut, in good condition.

The corner-stone of an Odd Fellows' Hall is to be laid on the 4th of July in Norfolk. The building is to be 150 feet long, 64 feet wide, and four stories high.

and two more on the sick list, so that there remained but hive company officers, (part of the time only four.) two of the regimental staff officers, (part of the time but one.) and one field officer for active duty;

"That, of course, the command was further disorganized by the transfers from the wreek to the three relieving vessels and the partial mixing of companies on board the latter, which, under the circumstances, was almost unavoidable; The balloon with which Mr. Wise ascended from the

PROCEEDINGS OF MILITARY COURTS.

following resolutions, adopted at the State Con- Court Martial in the Case of Brevet Major Wyse

Washington, June 5, 1854. I .- At the General Court Martial which convened a Fort Columbus, harbor of New York, pursuant to " Special Orders," No. 59, of April 22, 1854, from the War Department, and of which Brevet Brigadier General HENRY STANTON, Assistant Quartermaster General, is President was arraigned and tried Brevet Major Francis O. Wyse, Captain 3d Artillery, on the following charges and speci-

"Disobedience of Orders."—Specification: "In this: That he, Brevet Major Francis O. Wyse, Captain 3d Regiment of Artillery, being ordered to proceed in command of four companies of his regiment from the harbor of New York to California, via the Isthmus of Darien, and for that purpose to embark on board the steamer Falcon, in the said harbor, on the 18th day of April, 1854, did, on the said day, contumaciously refuse and fail to obey said order."

"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."—Specifi-cation let: In this: That he, the said Bravet Major Wyse. Captain as aforesaid, being ordered to embark as aforesaid with four companies of his regiment for distant and importan service, did on the day aforesaid, and just prior to the embar kation of the said four companies on that service, and withou giving time to any competent superior to substitute another officer of suitable rank, relinquish the said command, already alse pretence that the said steamer, although just inspected and approved by a board of superior officers, (of which he, the said Major Wyse, had been duly informed,) was unseaworthy; and did himself refuse and fail to embark on the said steamer,

and did himself refuse and half to embark on the said steamer, which sailed without him, thereby shamefully abandoning his men to a supposed danger to which he was unwilling, personally, to expose himself."

Specification 2d.—"In this: That he, the said Brevet Major Wyse, on the said eighteenth of April, a few hours after the sailing of the said companies on board the said steamer, did officially declare to Lieut. Col. Thomas, Assistant Adjustrational estimates the said steamer, the said steamer of the said steamer. tant General, attached to the general headquarters of the army, on being officially interrogated on the subject by the said Thomas, that he, the said Brevet M-jor Wyse, had transferred or turned over substantially, but fully, to the said Brevet Ma-jor next in rank (first lieutenant) in the said command, the instructions which he, the said Brevet Major, had received

for his own Government in conducting the said command to its destination, which said declaration was false."

Specification 3d.—"In this: That he, the said Brevet Major Wyse, did falsely state, in an official communication addressed to Colonel Cooper, Adjutant General, dated April 18, 1854, that on his, the said Brevet Major's, return from a seven days' leave of absence, on or about the 13th of the said month, he then learned for the first time that he was to command the four companies of his regiment under orders for the Department of the Pacific; whereas about the 5th of said month, when the said Brevet Major applied in person, at the general headquarters of the army, for the said leave of absence, he was informed by Lieut. Col. Thomas, Assistant Adjutant General, but he, the said Brevet Major, was to conduct the four companies to their destination."

To which charges and specifications the accused pleaded

FINDINGS AND SENTENCE OF THE COURT. After mature deliberation on all the evidence adduced

he Court finds the accused Brevet Major Francis O. Wyse, Captain 3d Artillery, as follows: CHARGE L.-Specification: "guilty," and "guilty" of the

charge.

Charge II.—1st Specification, "not guilty." 2d Specification, "not guilty." 3d Specification, "not guilty," and "not
guilty" of the charge.

Sentence.—And the Court does sentence him, Brovet Maor Francis O. Wyse, Captain 3d Artillery, "to be dis

II.—The foregoing proceedings of the General Court Martial having been laid before the President of the United States and by him duly examined and considered, the following are his orders in the case:

WAR DEPARTMENT, JUNE 3, 1854. The President has approved and confirmed the proceedings and sentence of the General Court Martial in the case of Brevet Major Francis O. Wyse, Captain of the 3d regiment of artillery, whereby he is sentenced to be dismissed the service for a contumacious disobedience of orders. But, in consideraon of the unanimous recommendation to Executive clemen is pleased to mitigate the sentence to suspension from rank and command and pay for the period of six calendar months.

The Department regrets to find in these proceedings reason been exercised in the selection of transports for troops, and in this particular case it does not appear that the board of offi-cers appointed by the General commanding the army to ex-amine the steamer made the thorough examination and in-quiry which the circumstances and importance of the case suggested and demanded.

Officers of the Quarternaster's Department entrusted with

the selection of army transports, and military commanders charged with the embarkation of troops, are enjoined to use in ort, and then the justification would be found in the netransport, and then the justification would be about a security cessities of the occasion. But the public service requires from officers not only the exercise of due care and diligence, but also of sufficient skill and judgment to protect troops from an unnecessary exposure to such hazard, this being correlative to the military obligation of a subordinate to meet the danger

when ordered to do so by competent authority.

These observations, though elicited by the developments in his case, are not intended to justify or extenuate the conduct of Major Wyse in assuming to oppose his judgment to that of his commander, and to disobey a positive and reiterated order by refusing to embark with troops to the command of whom he had been assigned, and whose fate it was his duty to share. JEFFERSON DAVIS

Wyse, Captain 3d artillery, will be duly executed, and at the termination of the period for which he is suspended he will proceed to join his company wherever it may ther be serving.

IV.—The General Court Martial of which Brevet Bri-

III .- The sentence awarded Brevet Major Francis O

gadier General Henry Stanton is President is dissolved.

Court of Inquiry in the Case of Col. Gates. V. The Court of Inquiry instituted by "Special Or ders" No. 17, of January 28, 1854, from the War Department, whereof Major General Winfield Scott is president, and which convened in the city of New York on the 6th day of February, 1854, "to examine into all the circumstances attending the embarkation, in December last, of the froops under the command of Colonel William Gates, white accounts are more or less dreadful, the Indian account the troops under the command of Colonel William Gates. 3d artillery, on board the steamer San Francisco, destined for California; the cause of the failure of the expedition, and of the disorganization of the command at sea; and all other facts and circumstances which may concern the conduct of the commander and of the officers and men of the command," has submitted the following

REPORT: "The Court, on a full review of all the evidence taken

the cases before it, is of opinion:

"That the officers charged with the selection of a vessel for the transportation of the United States 3d regiment of artillery from the port of New York to ports in California had every ground of a reasonable assurance that the steamer San Francisco, selected by them, was a good and sufficient trans-port for that purpose;

"That the embarkation of the regiment on board the same

"That the embarkation of the regiment on board the same steamer was as orderly as practicable, considering the necessary intermediate agency of a small steam-tug between Governor's Island and the transport;

"That the troops seem to have been reasonably distributed, for quarters or lodgings, among the different parts of the transport, although, under a combination of most unexpected events, four officers and about one hundred and seventy-five non-commissioned officers and men from those assigned to the upper deck were washed overboard and lost at the time

port when but a few days at sen, was caused by a storm of extraordinary violence, and the breaking of the piston rod of the air-pump (a new construction) at the height of that storm:

"That, in respect to the disorganization of the command at sea, there seems to have been no insubordination or resistance of authority even during the calamity that long threat-ened the loss of every life on board the transport, although a great number of the men were green recruite, and although four of the regimental officers had been swept into the sea, three others, at the same moment, wholly disabled by hurts, and two more on the sick list, so that there remained but five

"But the court with pain is obliged to add that in its opin "But the court with pain is obliged to add that in its opinion there was, from the time of the wreck until the return into port, blameable disorganization at the head of the command; not the result of panic or physical incapacity, for Col. Gates, notwithstanding the loss of an interesting son washed overboard, seems to have been cool and active on foot; but disorganization resulting from fatuity or erockedness of mind, which, leaving him alive to his own immediate wants and those of his family and to the first accidental chance of escape, caused him to neglect nearly every high duty imposed by his rank and the circumstances, such as the duty of going often among his men to cheer and animate them; of organizing and directing their labors in pumping, bailing, and lightening the wreck; of organizing all the company, officers "fit for duty," including the staff licutenants, into regular reliefs for those labors and other duties; of regulating the transfer of persons and supplies from the wreck to the barque Kilby; and of regulating the labors and issues of bread and water on board of that vessel, to which he was the first to hasten, instead of remaining in the steamer to superintend the transfer.

stead of remaining in the steamer to superintend the transfer "The neglect of most of these important obligations on th "The neglect of most of these important congactors of part of the commander threw upon the junior officers capable of physical effort, aboard of each vessel that had Col. Gates as a passenger, the necessity of supplying his deficiencies by spontaneous and extraordinary services, with more or less of voluntary concert among themselves. Thus, on the wreck, 2d Lieutenants Charles S. Winder, Van Voast, and Chandler carticularly distinguished themselves, and seem to have carness timelarly distinguished themselves. 2d Lieutenants Charles S. Winder, Van Voast, and Chandler particularly distinguished themselves, and seem to have earned a just claim to special commendation; and Brevet Msjor Wyse also rendered good services on the wreck before and after the departure of the Colonel. And so again in the Killy come of the junior officers there with Col. Gates were obliged, under continued privations and sufferings to take upon themselves many important duties of command for the common safety of all on board. In this connexion, Capt. Gardiner, of the 1st dragoons, crippled with the rheumatism, who embarked with the 3d artillery as a passenger for California, and 2d Lieut. Van Voast, seem entitled to special notice.

"The Court feels itself called upon to specify the act of Col. Gates is taking, against the admonition of the Sargeon, a case of measles (in his tamily) on board the San Francisco, to the great danger of many men, women, and children who were fellow-measurement.

fellow-passengers, and liable to receive an infection nearly as bad at sea as the small-pox; and also to specify his declaration, made on board the Kilby, in respect to extra water, that he cared nothing for his men, (with an oath.) and would rather twenty of them should die than his child should suffer, (or die,) when there was no immediate danger that any on board would perish from thirst. The Court regard the conduct of Col. Gates in these instances as highly selfish and censur-

"A specific accusation having been submitted by Col. Gates against Capt. Gardiner, before mentioned, relative to the purloining of food on board the barque Kilby, the Court directed that the witnesses should be called, as the matter came under the orders of the War Department instituting this Court, and Col. Gates having further charged the same officer with tampering with a witness sent for by the Colonel to support the previous accusation, which tampering, if true, would have been a high act of contempt towards this Court, and Capt. Gardiner unging an investigation the Court directed Col. Gates a high act of contempt towards this Court, and Capt. Gardiner urging an investigation, the Court directed Col. Gates, as prosecutor, to adduce the evidence on which he had made those grave allegations. Accordingly witnesses have been called and examined, and the Court is constrained to say that the said allegations against Capt. Gardiner were entirely groundless, and seem to have originated in a spirit of gross malignity.

"Winfield Winfield Court of the C

"WINFIELD SCOTT,

"Major General and President of the Court,

"J. F. Lee, Judge Advocate."

VI .- The Court of Inquiry of which Major General Win-By order of the Secretary of War:

S. COOPER, Adjutant General. CALIFORNIA INDIANS-FREMONT'S EXPLORATION.

FROM THE CALIFORNIA HERALD. Superintendent Beale and his Digger Indians, now no

onger root-diggers in the desert, but farmers in the rich

The experience of every day but enforces the policy which Superintendent Beale has adopted for the manage-ment and support of the Indian tribes of this State. By his firmness in repressing their evil propensities, temper-ed by a kindly consideration for their hereditary faults, he has managed to collect around him, upon the Tejon Reservation, a large number of the savages, and by their labor build up a comfortable settlement for their own habitation, and put in an ample crop for their own mainte-nance. The consequence has been an entire cessation of those irritating depredations to which the whites on the borders were formerly exposed, and which, provoking a bloody retaliation, proved the fruitful source of Indian wars and their attendant horrors. We never hear now of thefts and murders being committed by any of the Indians under Beale's control. On the other hand, collisions, often terminating in cruel massacres, are constant-ly taking place between the whites and savages elsenorthern part of the State that we do not receive accounts of outrages committed by the Indians, unpardonable atrocities or just chastisement inflicted by the whites. The Pitt and Cloud River Indians made a foray not long since into the mines, and carried off a number of animals to the mountains. For this they were pursued, and when overtaken severely punished. The miscrable creatures every case all practicable means to secure vessels entirely sea-worthy and proper for such service. Extreme cases may oc-cur for which it is not possible to provide. A public exigency may require the exposure of troops to the hazard of an unsafe transport, and that the intribution would be found in the contract of the provided of are beginning to yield their harvest of acorns and clover, the papers in the vicinity express the belief that they will refrain from their thieving propensities and behave themselves peaceably. Is not this a melancholy picture that the security of a settlement and the existence of the poor savages themselves should be dependant upon the supply of grasshoppers and clover? Never was there a stronger case for testing the efficiency of the superint tendent's policy than this.

FROM LOS ANGELES.

Col. Norris, engaged in the United States survey of the lower part of the State, reached Los Angeles early in May from the desert, having completed his contract for surveying the Government lands. He brings a highly avorable report from the Tejon. The Star says: "At the Tejon, after a month of very warm and dry weather, a rain, accompanied with thunder, lightning, hall, and snow on the mountains, and severe cold, had put a very improving face upon all things. The crops look well, and promise a great abundance. There are some twelve hundred Indians at the reservation. The Colonel reports every thing well and prosperous, and gives much praise to Lieut. Beale and his employes for their energy and

perseverance in their labors.' FROM THE MISSOURI DEMOCRAT OF JUNE 7.

FREMONT'S DELAWARES.—We have seen many "white people" accounts of Col. Fremont's last winter expedion, but no "Indian" account of it until now. The Mismakes it a "very agreeable journey," with only one ex-ception, that of losing one of their party in coming up the Mississippi river, (Fremont brought them home with scaled the Rocky Mountains saved life by eating worn-out horses and mules for fortyfive days, and entered California, all on foot, with only one mule left of the second set purchased, and going through the Sierra Nevada at a new pass. This is the personal part of the Indian report; the geographical or "scientific" part is briefly sketched thus: "No difficulty;

wagons go with case; not so much snow as in Kansas Here follows the Indian account:

FREMONT'S VOYAGERS .- We had the pleasure of a call yesterday from several of the Delaware Indians who ac-companied Fremont on his recent winter exploration of the central route. A finer looking set of voyageurs we have never beheld, and any one who sees them can easily understand why Fremont relied so implicitly upon their courage and endurance in exploring the wilderness. One or two of them speak English very fluently, and to them events, four officers and about one hundred and seventy-five non-commissioned officers and men from those assigned to the upper deck were washed overboard and lost at the time of the wreck;

"That the failure of the expedition, or wreck of the transseem even to relish their weary wandering along the countered before reaching the foot of the Sierre Nevada, and even that had a fine level pass some twenty miles south of the point at which they crossed it. They met several parties of Utahs, who offered them no molesta-tion, and also one or two bands of Diggers after leaving Parowan. They went into California, all on foot, having but one mule left, following down Kera's river, and report no difficulty in the pass, as a wagon can travel it with case, and the snow was not so deep as it often is at Kansas. Unfortunately one of their number died coming up the Mississippi, but with this exception their jour-ney, though an arduous one, has been a very agreeable